IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKEY, BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

Terms of the Werkly. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of

subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the

time of subscribing,
The above rules will be inflexibly subored to. ANYERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater cenus for each subsequent insertion, those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Ad-vertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserthe Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money

to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

THE THANKLESS OFFICE. BY T. S. ARTHUR.

" An object of real charity," said Andrew Lyon to his wife, as a poor woman withdrew from the room in which they were seated.

"If there ever was a worthy object, she is one, returned Mrs. Lyon. "A widow, with health so fee-ble that extraordinary exertion is too much for her-yet obliged to support, with the labor of her own hands, not only herself, but three young children. I

do not wonder that she is behind with her rest."
"Nor I," said Mr. Lyon, in a voice of sympathy. " How much did she say was due to her landord !"

"Ten dollars."
"She will not be able to pay it."
"I fear not. How can she? I give her ill my extra sewing, and have obtained work for he from several ladies; but with her best efforts she car barely obtain food and decent clothing for hersel and

"Does it not seem hard," remarked Mr. Lyon that one like Mrs. Arnold, who is so earnest a her efforts to take care of herself and family, should not receive a helping hand from some one of the many who could help her without feeling the effort. If I didn't find it so hard to make both ends meet, I would pay off her arrears of rent for her, and feel happy is so doing." py in so doing."
"Ah!" exclaimed the kind-hearted, wife, "how

much I wish that we were able to to do this. But, "I'll tell you what we can do," said Mr. Lyon,

give a dollar a-piece, in order to relieve Mrs. Arnold from her present trouble. There are plenty who "And poor Mrs. Arnold did no would cheerfully contribute for this good purposeall that is wanted is some one to take upon himself the business of making the collections. That task shall be mine."

"How glad I am, James, to hear you say so," smilingly replied Mrs. Lyon. "Oh! what a relief it will be to poor Mrs. Arnold. It will make her heart as light as a feather. That rent has troubled her sadly. Old Links, her landlord, has been worrying her about it a good deal, and only a week ago threatened to put her things in the street if she didn't pay up."
"I should have thought of this before," remarks

Andrew Lyon. " There are hundreds of people who are willing enough to give if they were only certain in regard to the object. Here is one worthy enough in every way. Be it my business to present her claims to benevolent consideration. Let me see. To whom shall I go? There are Jones, Green, and Tompkins. I can get a dollar from each of them. That will be three dollars,—and one from myself, will make four. Who else is there? Oh! Malcolm! I'm sure of a dollar from him; and, also, from Smith, Todd, and Perry." Confident in the success of his benevolent scheme

Mr. Lyon started forth early on the very next day, for the purpose of obtaining by subscription, the poor widow's rent. The first person he called on was Malcolm.

"Ah, friend Lyon," said Malcolm, smiling bland-"Good morning! What can I do for you to-

Nothing for me, but something for a poor widow. who is behind with her rent," replied Andrew Lyon I just want one dollar from you, and as much mon from some eight or nine as benevolent as yourself." 'At the word poor widow, the countenance of Malcolm fell, and when his visiter ceased, he replied in a changed and husky voice, clearing his throat two or three times as he spoke. "Are you sure she is deserving, Mr. Lyon?

The man's manner had become exceedingly grave. "None more so," was the prompt answer. " She is in poor health, and has three children to support with the product of her needle. If any one needs assistance it is Mrs. Arnold."

"Oh! ah! The widow of Jacob Arnold?" "The same," replied Andrew Lyon.

Malcolm's face did not brighten with a feeling of heart-warm benevolence. But, he turned slowly away, and opening his money-drawer, very slowly toyed with his fingers amid its contents. At length he took therefrom a dollar bill, and said, as he presented it to Lyon-sighing, involuntarily, as he did

"I suppose I must do my part. But, we are called upon so often." The ardor of Andrew Lyon's benevolent feelings suddenly cooled at this unexpected reception. He had entered upon his work under the glow of a pure

enthusiasm; anticipating a hearty response the mo-

ment his errand was made known. "I thank you lo the widow's name." said he, as he took the dollar. When he turned from Mr. Malcolm's store, it was with a pressure on his feelings, as if he had asked the colding given favor for himself. It was not without an effort that Lyon compelled himself to call upon Mr. Green, considered the 'next best man' on his list. But he entered his place of

ponded. And thus the alms-seeker and alms-giver parted. "Better be at his shop, attending to his work," muttered Green to himself, as his visitor retired. muttered Green to himself, as his visitor retired.

"Men sin't very apt to get along too well in the world who spend their time in begging for every object of charity that happens to turn up. And there are plenty of such, dear knows. He's got a dollar out of me; may it do him, or the poor widow he talked so glibly about, much good."

Cold water had been poured upon the feelings of Andrew Lyon. He had raised two dollars for the poor widow, but, at what a sacrifice for one so sensitive as himself. Instead of keeping on in his work tive as himself. Instead of keeping on in his work to be a sensitive of the control of

Andrew Lyon. He had raised.

poor widow, but, at what a sacrifice for one so sensitive as himself. Instead of keeping on in his work of benevolence, he went to his shop, and entered upon the day's employment. How disappointed he felt;—and this disappointment was mingled with a sertain sense of humiliation, as if he had been asking alms for himself.

Boston do., 57,255; w m.

GETTING INTO PRACTICE. A California Doctor lately fought a duel, and shot his antageniat in the thigh, fracturing the bone. He then proceeded to render his wounded opponent the necessary surgical assistance.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD aloud, as his thoughts dwell upon what had so recently occurred. " But this is not right," he added. quickly. "It is a weakness in me to feel so. Poor Mrs. Arnold must be relieved; and it is my duty to see that she gets relief. I had no thought of a reception like this. People can talk of benevolence; but putting the hand in the pocket is another affair altogether. I never dreamed that such men as Mal-colm and Green could be insensible to an appeal like the one I made."

"I've got two dollars towards paying Mrs. Arnold's rent," he said to himself, in a more cheerful tone, sometime afterwards; "and it will go hard if I don't raise the whole amount for her. All are not like Green and Malcolm. Jones is a kind-hearted man, and will instantly respond to the call of hu-manity. I'll go and see him." So, off Andrew Lyon started to see this individual.

"I've come begging, Mr. Jones," said he, on meeting him. And he spoke in a frank, pleasant "Then you've come to the wrong shop; that's all

I have to say," was the blunt answer.
"Don't say that, Mr. Jones. Hear my story first."
"I do say it, and I'm in earnest," returned Jones.
"I feel as poor as Job's turkey to-day." "I only want a dollar to help a poor widow pay her rent," said Lyon.

"Oh, hang all the poor widows! If that's your game, you'll get nothing here. I've got my hands full to pay my own rent. A nice time I'd have in handing out a dollar to every poor widow in town to help pay her rent! No, no, my friend, you can't get

"Just as you feel about it," said Andrew Lyon. "There's no compulsion in the matter." "No, I presume not," was rather coldly replied.
Lyon returned to his shop, still more disheartened than before. He had undertaken a thankless office.
Nearly two hours elapsed before his resolution to persevere in the good work he had begun came back with sufficient force to prompt to another effort. Then he dropt in month his paid by Tomption.

made known his errand.

"Why yes, I suppose I must do something in a case like this," said Tompkins, "with the tone and air of a man who was cornered. "But, there are so many calls for charity, that we are naturally enough led to hold on pretty tightly to our purse strings. Poor woman! I teel sorry for her. How much do you want ?"

he dropt in upon his neighbor Tompkins, to whom he

"I am trying to get ten persons, including myself, to give a dollar each." "Well, here's my dollar." And Tompkins forc-ed a smile to his face as he handed over his con-tribution,—but the smile did not conceal an expression which said very plainly—
"I hope you will not trouble me again in this

way."
"You may be sure I will not," muttered Lyon, as he went away. He fully understood the meaning of

the expression. in a cheerful voice—"or, rather what I can do. It man make. It was successful; but, there was somewill be a very light matter for, say ten persons, to

"And poor Mrs. Arnold did not get the whole of her arrears of rent paid off," says some one who

has felt an interest in her favor.

Oh, yes she did. Mr. Lyon begged five dollars, and added five from his own slender purse. But, he cannot be induced again to undertake the thankless office of seeking relief from the benevolent for a fellow creature in need. He has learned that a great many who refuse alms on the plea that the object presented is not worthy, are but little more inclined to charitable coeds, when on this point there is no

question. How many who read this can sympathise with Andrew Lyon. Few men who have hearts to feel for lives, to seek aid for a fellow creature in need. That their office was a thankless one, they have too soon become aware. Even those who responded to their call most liberally, in too many instances gave in a way that left an unpleasant impression behind. How quickly has the first glow of generous feeling, that sought to extend itself to others, that they might share the pleasure of humanity, been chilled; and instead of finding the task an easy one, it has proved to be hard, and, too often humiliating! Alas, that this should be! That men should shut their hearts

so instinctively at the voice of charity. We have not written this to discourage active efforts in the benevolent; but to hold up a mirror in which another class may see themselves. At best, the office of him who seeks of his fellow men aid for the suffering indigent, is an unpleasant one. It is all sacrifice on his part, and the least that can be done is to honor his disinterested regard for others in distress, and treat him with delicacy and considera-

VILLAGE ARISTOCRACY. Many are the follies and weaknesses of human nature. But none are more contemptible than those acted out by the scrub aristocrats of our towns and villages. These are to be found in all rotations of life. A young man whose father was a hard-working mechanic, either has a moderate fortune left to him, or he marries a few thousand dollars, and forthwith he puts on airs, and assumes an importance perfectly disgusting to all who are acquainted with his "rise and progress," in the world Such young men regard as beneath their dignity the vocation of their parents, and not unfrequently avoid letting it be known that they sprang from such and such sources. We have met with some who even look upon the vocation of an humble mechanic as beneath the dignity of a gentleman, forgetting, mean-Pride of this kind never finds a resting-place, save in a weak brain, and manifests itself only in a perverse

There are many young men in our towns and villages, (some young ladies too,) who seem to be proud of the wealth of their parents, while their own reputation would be soiled by associating with the sons of mechanics! In this strange infatuation it never occurs to them that their fathers made all their property by downright stealing, cheating, and lying, while their grandfathers were sold at public auction in our seaports to pay their passage across the ocean! See the number of young men in our country, who endowed with scarcely common sense, and no sort of dowed with scarcely common sense, and no sort of love for genuine republicanism, resort to the study of best man' on his list. But he emercu his place of business with far less confidence than he had felt when calling upon Malcolm. His story told, Green, without a sword, or smile, drew two half dollars without a sword, or smile, drew two half dollars tended them for bricklayers, house-carpenters, and tended them for bricklayers, house-carpenters, and "Thank you," said Lyon.
"Welcome," returned Green.
"Welcome," returned Green.
"Welcome," returned Green.
"Then bowing, he said—
stood for a few moments. Then bowing, he said—
"Thank you," said Lyon.

blacksmiths! Many of these ought now to abandon
their professions for the profitable and equally honorable fields of labor where their fathers made money
enough to educate them, and thus elevated them to blacksmiths! Many of these ought now to abandon their professions for the profitable and equally honor-"Good morning." was coldly and formally resstations in which they can never move with grace or ear little villages, and cod-fish aristocracy of our large towns! Among these hateful funguess on society, respectability is based upon the nature of a man's vocation, instead of the manner in which his duties are perferent of the manner in which his duties

the South can successfully compete with the North in cotton manufactures is now almost universally allowed. The manufacturer in New England himself must see the superior advantages enjoyed by the Southern manufacturer, in having the raw material at must see the superior advantages enjoyed by the Southern manufacturer, in having the raw material at hand, and the vast difference in the first cost of the article, in favor of the latter. Manufacturing sites can be obtained at the South by the side of the cotton field. There is no deficiency of capital, as is abundantly testified by the amount vested in works of internal improvements, stocks and in every way.

Southern Dorron Manupactures. The fact that

these establishment as white laborers.

Had the South engaged in the manufacture of cotton at the same time that New England States did we have no doubt the manufacturers, in the last mentioned quarter, would long ere this have been combined to the manufacturers. In the last mentioned quarter, would long ere this have been combined to the manufacturers and mathematical facts to afford materials to other and abler hands for this pleasing and less laborious duty. This work, it is hoped, will be useful as pelled to withdraw from the field of competition, or, at all events, confined themselves to the productions of the finer qualities of goods. It is within the recollection of us all, when the first cotton manufactory was established in the South, and even now, we have one quarter as many as in all the Eastern States. The progress of Southern manufactures has gone on with but little noise, but still steadily and rapidly.

It is estimated that there are 175,000 spindles now running in the cotton States, requiring not less than 100,000 bales, or about one-fourth of the consumption of New England. In 1847, the four States of Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia, had 93 factories-which number has been much increased within the present year. Taking all the Southern States into account, North Carolina having 20 manu-

dollars. About fifty thousand bales are now annually consumed in these establishments, affording profitable employment to a large number of industrious opera-

and the profits arising from this source, are no longer matters of doubt. The effect they have upon the general prosperity of the section in which they are erections are the section in which they are erections in the erection in which they are erections in the erection in t ted is felt in the unusual stimules they give to home for such notice. enterprise of every description. Agricultural products are in greater demand, and every species of labor is required at increased rates. The price of cotton too will in time be increased both on account of the quantity consumed at home, and the force taken from the cotton field to be employed in its manufacture. And above all, the South will be made independent of the fooms and skill of distant sections.

ADULTERATION OF MEDICINES. The adulteration of medicine appears to be carried on in a systematic mode. We give an extract from a foreign writer on

the subject:
"Oxyde of zinc is adulterated very commonly with sulphate and carbonate of baryta and Dutch lead, the latter previously adulterated with a substance still cheaper, Plaster of Paris. Nitrate of silver consists precisely of four parts of this very valuable salt, and one part of nitrate of potash, ("viliainous saltpetre.") Balsam copaiba is nothing but castar oil with a dash of the true balsam. White precipitate (amiduret mercury, &c., of kane,) is usually made up of carefully precipitated carbonate lime, (chalk,) exactly one part and white precipitate one part. Hydriodate of potash is hydriodate potash six parts, common salt one part, and carbonate of potash half a part. Sulphate of magnesia is glauber's sait in small crystals—no attempt at mystification. Tartar emetic is almost always sulphate of potash and tartar emetic (the latter, of course, by some mental process, also considered pure) of each equal parts. Calomel is, (mind don't go astray,) 1st, for the Western States of America, "carbonate of lime nine parts, pure calomel three parts;" 2d, for the Eastern States, "pure calomel one part, carbonate of lime three parts." Kerne's mineral (latterly considered an antidote to strychnine,) is red ochre, potato starch, lamp black, Prussian blue, of each according to the fancy of the druggist of pure kermes, none! Lactate of iron is sugar of milk and sulphate of iron of lactic, acid none. Opium is that drug carefully washed to get out the morphia, and made up again as good as new. Real Turkey rhubarb, much the same rhubarb exposed to spirit. Quina and morphia fare little better. A good beginning has been made in the petition to the House of Commons, respecting the adulteration of milk. Let it be rigorously followed by one against the adulteration of medicines."

A PARISIAN QUACK. At the Theatre of the Parie ties there is an actress, one of the best in Paris, who has the misfortune to be exceedingly, deplorably thin -we might almost say, scrawney. A few months ago she heard of a doctor, who it was said had succeeded in manufacturing a mineral water which had the power of making people grow fat. She went to him instanter. "Doctor," said she, "what must I do to get fat?" "Take my waters." "And I shall get fat?" "Immediately." The thin actress plunged into the doctor's baths and drank the water early ed into the doctor's baths and brank the water early and late. Three months passed away; but she grew no fatter. At last she called on the doctor and said: "Doctor I don't grow fat." "Wait a little while," replied the doctor. "Will it be long?" "Fifteen days at the farthest. You see that big fat woman walking in the garden? When she first came here she was perhaps thinner than you."—"What! I may hope." "Fifteen days at most," said the docter. Two more months passed; the actress grew thinner and thinner. One day as she was taking her warm mineral bath, she heard a dispute going on in the bathing room next to her own. "Decidedly, doctor," said the big fat woman above introduced—"decidedly, doctor, I don't get a bit thinner." "Have patience, Madame," said the doctor, "you see that very
thin lady who sometimes walks in the garden?" " Yes." " Well she is an actress from the Vanieties, whose excessive fat forced her from the stage; she came to me, you see the result. Before fitteen days I premise you shall be thinner than she is."

At these words the thin actress rose from her warm bath, dressed herself, and with a heart divided by grief and indignation, silently left the house, hoping, however, to keep her misfortunes a secret, bat in Paris, a secret is an impossibility, and somehow or other the story got out. Cor. St. Louis Republican.

Mississippi Whies. Among the leaders of the Whig party now opposing the recent bills passed by Congress, and arging resistance on the part of the South, are the Hon. Thomas J. Word, the colleague of S. S. Prentiss in Congress, Judge Tompkins, late of S. S. Prentiss in Congress, Judge Tompkins, late M. C., and the Hon, John I. Guton, President of the M. C., and the Hon, John I. Guton, President of the of S. S. Prentiss in Congress, Judga Tompkins, late of S. S. Prentiss in Congress, Judga Tompkins, late M. C., and the Hon. John I. Guion, President of the Senate, Hon. T. Jones Stewart, Presidential elector, Gen. Brandon, Gen. Duffield, Judge Wm. E. Harris, Hon. S. S. Boyd, and many others, embracing the most elequent, able, and influential Whigs in that State.

South Carolinian.

Raleigh, Oct. 1950.

Sketches of North Carolina.

BEATTIE'S FORD. Lincoln Co. N. C.) October 25, 1850.

abundantly testified by the amount vested in works of internal improvements, stocks and in every way where it is supposed that a safe and profitable investment may be made. There is no want of skill or enterprise among Southern men, and the only remaining item—an industrial class to be employed in the manufacturing establishments—is abundant, and has been proven in the cases of several manufactories already in operation at the South, to be most efficient. The production of cotton goods is almost enacted to by mere children, and even negroes are attended to by mere children, and even negroes are found to be almost, if not entirely, as available in these establishment as white laborers.

Had the South engaged in the manufacture of cot-

State, over the signature of "Tacitus."

The History of North Carolina is yet to be written.

The remark which one of the ablest Historians of the age, (Bancroft,) has been compelled to make, that "so carelessly has the History of North Carolina been written that the name, merits and end of the first Governor is not known," is a reflection upon us. An examination of the early history of the Counties of North Caro-lina shows a record of the purest patriotism and indomit-able courage. This record is now covered by the dust of age, and unknown by neglect. It is a debt which the present generation owes to the past as well as the future to preserve these momorials; for it often occurs in the history of our race, that facts known to one generation factories, and Virginia, Florida and Mississippi each a small number, the sum total may reasonably be put down at from 140 to 150.

It is a gratifying fact, that among all the Southern States, Georgia stands foremost in the number of cotton manufacturing establishments. Within a few ton manufacturing establishments. Within a few ton manufacturing establishments are controverted by the next, and at a successing free considered as doubtful legends, unworthy of historical faith. Our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in May 1775, had almost been an illustration of this truth.

These are deeds which should not pass away.

And names that must not wither; though the earth and names that must not wither; though the earth are considered as doubtful legends, unworthy of histor-cal faith. Our Mecklenburg Declaration of Indepen-dence, in May 1775, had almost been an illustration of

Forgets her empires with a just decay, The euslavers and the enslaved, their death and birth.' This work will ! e illustrated with a Map of the State, employment to a large number of industrious operatives. The manufactories, most of them experiments, and built at greater expense than will hereafter be the case, are found to be exceedingly profitable—the dividends in most instances, being from twenty to thirty per cent.

Capitalists in the South have everything to encourage them to undertake the erection of cotton mills. The successful operation of those already established and the profits arising from this source, are no longer.

This work will ! e illustrated with a Map of the State, rom latest surveys, and including the new Counties to this date, and sketches in Engravings of some of her beautiful scenery. It will contain about 500 pages, and be furnished at one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will be furnished at different points of the State.

P. S. Editors of the different Presses in the State are requested to copy the above. The Press will receive in this work a sketch worthy of its influence and importance.

UNION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members o the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to nish ten or twelve of them with lodgings and hoard, at the UNION HOUSE, but a short distance from the

Capitol.
The Subscriber will provide comfortable rooms, and good fare, at such prices as the times and market will afford. He pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to render his customers comfortable. Travellers are also invited to call, and transient boarders will be taken. The Subscriber keeps a constant supply of corn and fodder on hand, and will have horses left

with him, or the horses of such as may stop at his house well taken care of." The Subscriber's House is about one hundred yards from the Capitol, and one door to the east of the Baptist Church.

JAMES HALL. Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1850.

BOARD FOR MEMBERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends that he is prepared to accommodate some twenty-five or thirty of the members of the Legislature with Board and lodgings during the approaching session.

The Subscriber makes no promises which he cannot perform. As to the character of his accommodations and the attention he gives to the comfort of his Boarders, he refers with confidence to those who have boarded with

him during former sessions, JOHN HUTCHINS. Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1850. 886-ts.

Washington Hotel. THE Proprietor respectfully informs the Members of the approaching General Assembly, that he is prepared to accommedate with comfortable lodging

and good cheer

Twenty or Twenty-Five of their Number. He will spare no pains to satisfy and please his guests. He has all the necessary accommouations, and will devote his best exertions to that end. Terms as moderate as the times will admit. Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1850.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD. Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES. Fancy Articles, &c &c.

TAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms. Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850.

EXAMINATION.

Warrenton Female Seminary. THE Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Thursday and Friday the 7th and 8th of November ensuing. Concert on the evening of the 7th. Friends of the young Ladies and the public generally are invited to attend.

D. TURNER.

Warrenton, N. C., Oct. 23, 1850. 838-2t.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for a Charter to cut a Canal from North River to some point in Currituck Bay, October 30, 1850.

Colman's Letters, EUROPEAN Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Princes, by Henry Colman, Author of European Agriculture, and the Agriculture of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 2 vols. 12 me. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER. Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1850.

NEW STORE.

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner. BALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Payetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cuttery

GROCERIES, &C. and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Brocade French Cashmere.

Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres, Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins, French Cashmere and Delaines, " - 17:1-Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas, Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts, French worked Colors and Cuffs, Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings. Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Glover, Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials, Ginghams and Prints a large lot, towed here

French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans, Red and white Flanuel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls, Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets, Brown and bleached Domesties, Bed-ticking, Table-

clothe and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's
fine Walking Shora and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Peggsd Boots, Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans a good assortment, Hats and Caps of every description, Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains, Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee, Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar. rogether with a number of other articles not enumerated The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public pat-ronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on

short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS, JOHN G. WILLIAMS. September 18, 1850.

NEW GOODS FOR 1850. AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:
Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks; Fancy and Black Brocade Silks, Black, Fancy and White watered do. Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks, Levantines, Brocade Sernidors,

Plain and watered Poplins, and or native batter Lyonese Cloths, Paramettas, Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres Cnameleon Turks, Engligh, French and German Merinos, Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas, Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings, Black Silk Lace,

French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs, Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book, Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins, Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons, Paris Kid Gloves, Shawls and Visites,

Ludies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings and Insertings, &c.
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON, Raleigh Sept 11, 1850, 832.—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS! Henry D. Turner, Publisher, Bookseller and Statioe r No. 1, PAYETTEVILLE ST. RADEIGH, N. C.

AS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,

Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the loncest prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830-

NEW BOOK STORE,
Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store. RALEIGH, N. C. THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Ra-leigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SEEGHT BOOKS.

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of RELIGIOUS WORKS. From the pens of eminent authors of the different De-

nominations; also,

Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850.

833—tf.

Personal kin 833 tf. paidt done in NEW STOCK OP LERGISTAL mor BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be

The above articles have been carefully so bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUF!

April 9, 1850.

N. B. South side Old Market Street, four

able to give satisfaction both in quality and price. HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Squire.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850.

WILLIAM J. CARKE

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Rateigh, N. C.

COLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widoss or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by appplying to WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Afterney at Law.

Rateigh, Oct. 16, 1850, 833—d.

Rateigh, Oct. 16, 1850, 833—d.

PPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for an act of incorporation for the urfreesborough Joint Stock Building Company. October 23, 1850 misnossi W to deliver 888 31

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS! BALETGE, N. C. Free Doors above Bichard Smith's Old Stand,

A LEXANDER CREECH, takes great pride and pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, and the surrounding Country, that he has just received from the North, and now opened for sale and inspection, a STOCK OF GOODS selected by himself with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers. A stock that will favorably compare with any stock in the State, and which he is determined. to sell at such unprecedented low prices, that all he de-sires is to give him a call to ensure a sale. His goods were bought for sale and not to grace his shelves, and all he asks is to give him a very small advance on Northern

rices.

If you wish bargains, call at his Store two doors above Mr. R. Smith's corner, and next door to Mesars. A. B. Stiths & Co's. Auction and Commission Store. His Stock consists in part of the following:

For the Endies.

A large and varied assortment of beautiful Prints o latest Styles, Black and figured Alpaceas, Cashineres, Plain and figured Muslin Delsines, Ginghams, Jackones and plain Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslin, Bonnet. Belt, Cap and Taffity Ribbons, Velvet Trimmings, Threed and Cotton Lace and edgings, Linen and Cambric H' is a. Cotton, Silk and Pongee H'k's, Plain and figured Bobis net, a beautiful assortment of Shawls, very low, a large and varied assortment of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses, and Infants, a well selected assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters, and a great variety too tedious to mention, such as are usually found in similar well selected assortments.

Black French cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy ditto, Black French cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy ditto, Tweedes, some very heavy Woollen Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Black and fancy Sattin Vestings, Marino assorted, Woollen Vesting very low. Flannel, all wool, Bleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and unbleached Jeans, a large assortment of fancy Cravats, very low. a good assortment of gentlemen's Hosiery and Gloves, Biankets uncommonly low, Silk, Moleskin, California and other styles of Hats, Cloth and Silk Plush Cana Gentlement Registern Sheets Para and Name of Name of States. Caps, Gentlemens Boots and Shoes, Boys and Negroe's do Cetton Carls, Umbrellas, &c., &c.
Do give him a call and you will not regret it.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d; 1850.

NEW STORE.

THE Undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have a sociated themselves together, in the Tailoring and Cloth ing business, under the firm of J.J. Biggs & Co. The have opened a New Store, a few doors below the North Carolina Bookstore, where they will be happy to see all of their old Friends and Patrons, and pledge themselves to sell cheaper than ever. They can at all times warrange and String Solit of Clerks. a good fitting Suit of Clothes. good fitting Suit of Clothes.

Call and examine their fine Stock of Ready Made

Clothes. Also, their Stock of fine Cloths, Cossime and Vestings, an amountaine and To the Members of the approaching Legislature, they would say, it shall be to their advantage to patronize the new firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Call next door to Mr. Root's Jewelry Store.

STATE OF THE PARTY SYLVESTER SMITH. Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS. And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Sylvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Rendy Made Clothing.

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which, is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS. Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. heretofore.

NEW GOODS, FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE At J. CREECH'S.

TUST received and opened for sale, one of the largest assortments of Staple and Fency Dry Goods in the City, consisting in part of the following articles:
Sup. Bll'k Twilled French Cloths, to medium qualities Superior Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimers. Cashmere, Velvet and Merino Vestings,

All kinds of Fancy Tweeds, Sattennets and K. Jeans, A large assortment of Ladie's Worsted Goods, ail colors Merinoes, Thibet Cloths, Cashmeres, DeLains, and Alpaceas, A large assortment of Prints and Ginghams, A great variety of Shawls, from 85 cents to \$7. Fine Fashionable Bonnets and Ribbon, Flowers, Lacet Gloves and Trimmings,

Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rifles, double and single barrel Guns and Pistole, ... Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware, min and sport Hardware, Cutlery and Gassware,
Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods were bought entirely for cash, an will be sold at a great deduction from former prices, a my motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and ye will buy bargains.

Raleigh Sept. 17, 1850 833—

BUFFALOE & COOKE, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.

OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in be siness, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE take this occasion to inform the public that they wikeep constantly on hand all articles necessary for tuses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists i part of the following articles:

Basen and Lard.

User and Nails

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wenr.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line and browneld on a large supply of materials in his bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not beginning to the following articles:

Bacon and Lard, Iron and Nails, Flour, Meal and Corn, Cast and German Blis. Step Hour, Meal an bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not

to be to be the state of the Control of the Control of the state of th April 9, 1850.

N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fift doors Bust of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

HOUSE ADN SIGN PAINTING. Whitlook & Hardie.

MOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act giving names to the next County seats of Stokes and Foreythe Counties. September 25, 1650. 1010 570 0000 F oredit of the State shall never be green or loaned in

Committee Il publicari.